



Scheduling Operating System Services

PhD Planner

Research Area: Operating Systems, Distributed Systems

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What is this about?

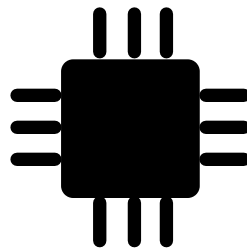
- System calls are executed at arbitrary locations and thereby pollute caches and block shared data structures
- This limits performance of applications since they have to wait for system calls
- System calls can be executed remotely and asynchronously in, e.g.,
Microkernels
- CPU cores can be dedicated to run system calls. This reduces cache pollution and improves application speed

System Calls

- Interaction Between OS and Application
- Remote Execution in Microkernels
- Advantage:
 - Fewer Locking
 - Lower Cache Pollution

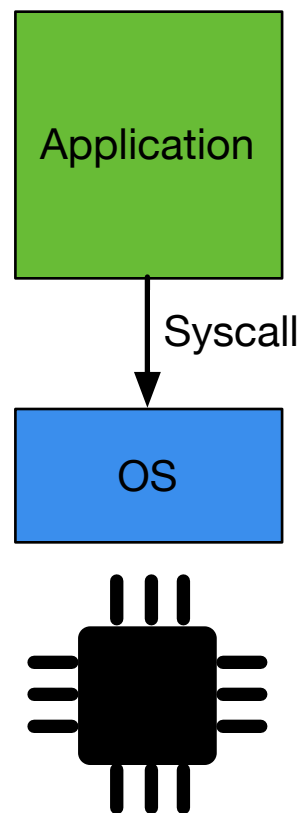
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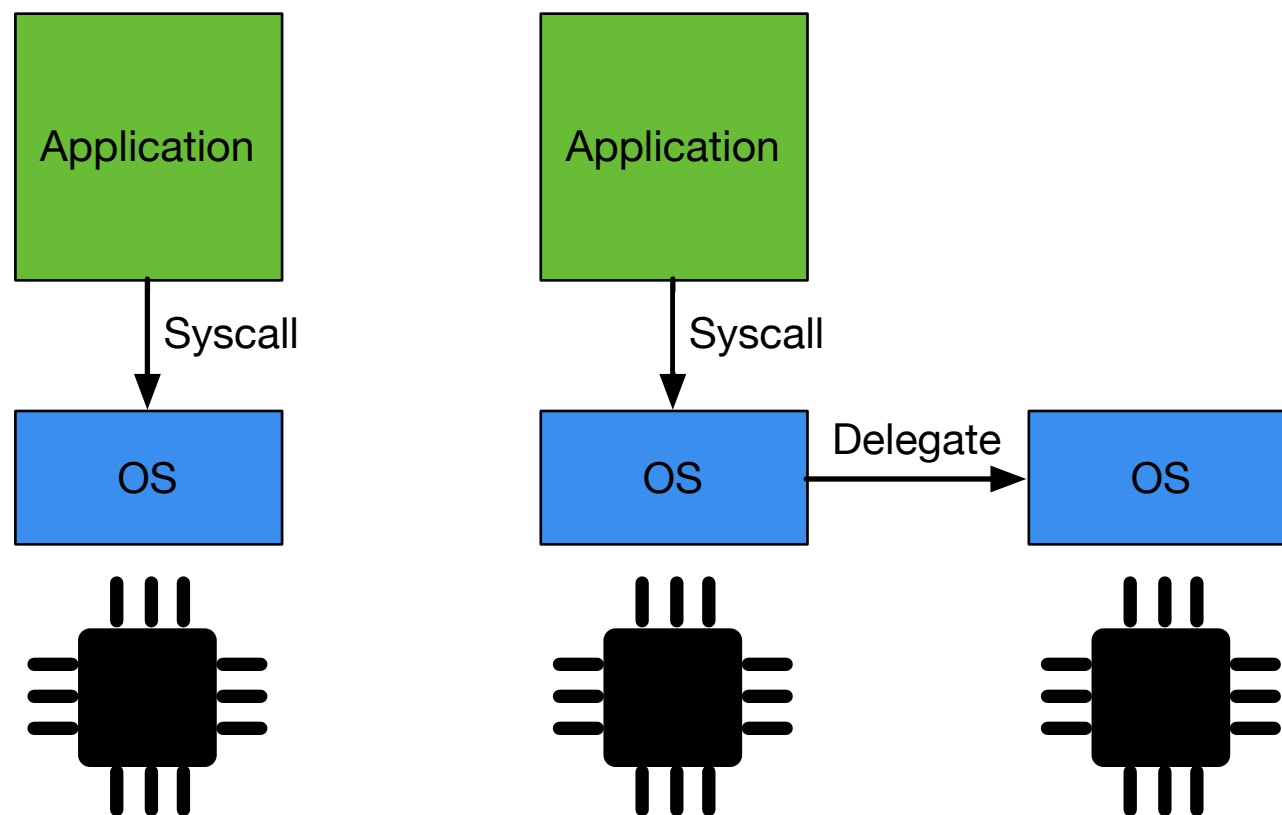
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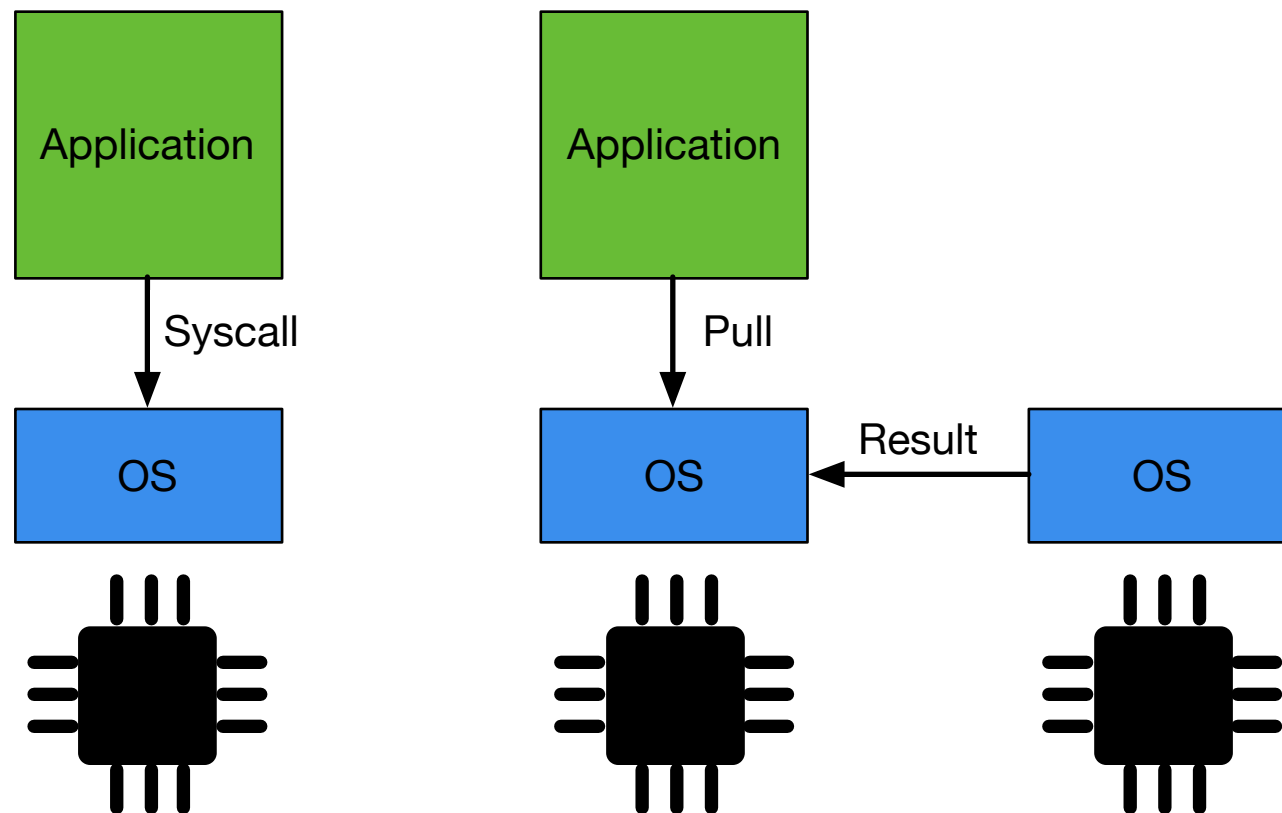
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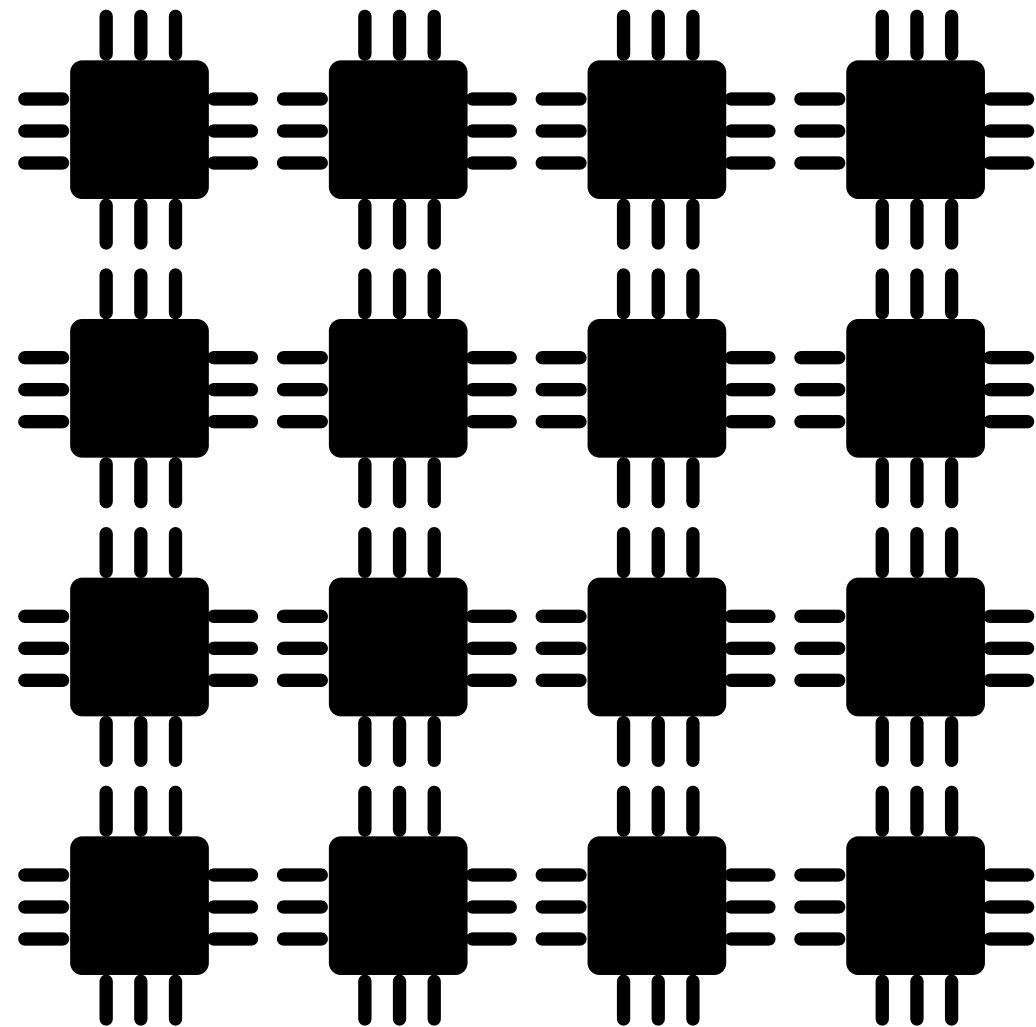


OS Services

- Specific System Call
- Offered by One or Multiple Cores
- Replication:
 - Improves Locality
 - Synchronisation & Consistency

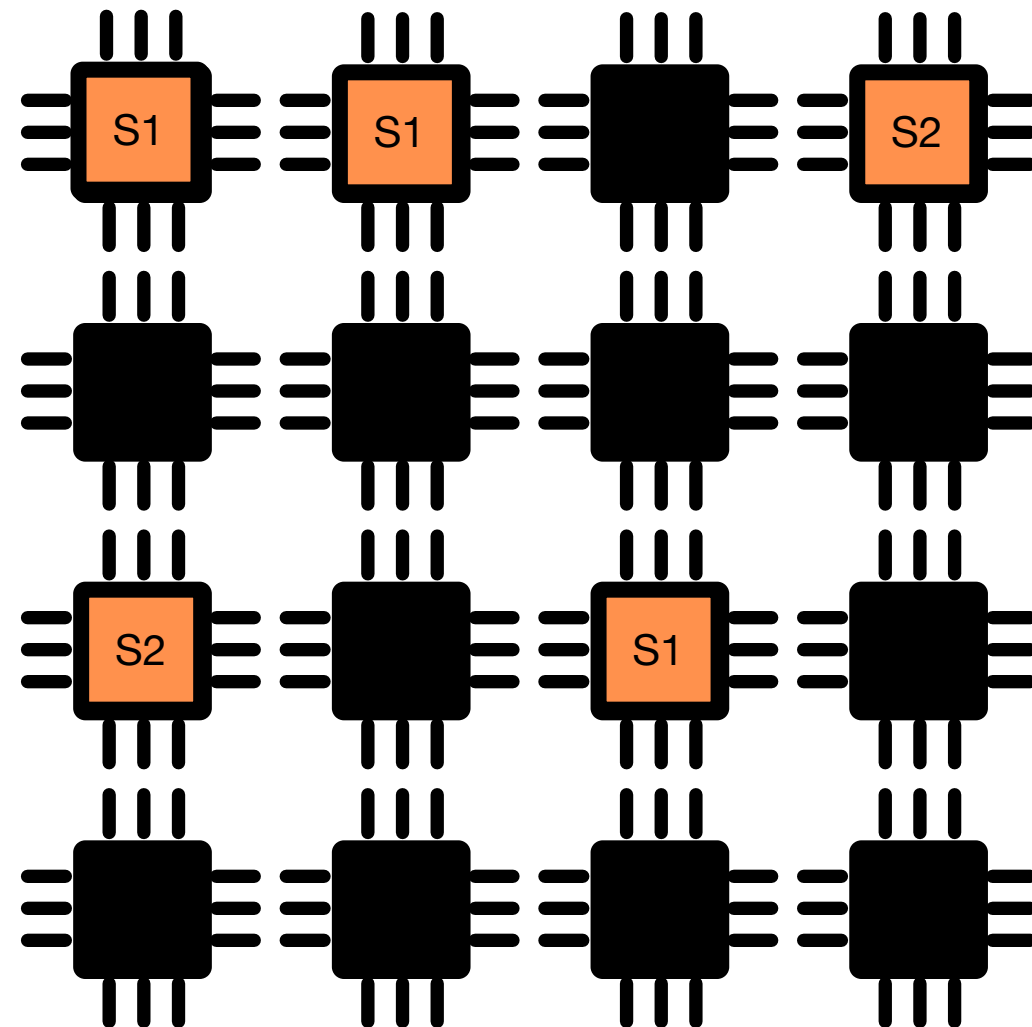
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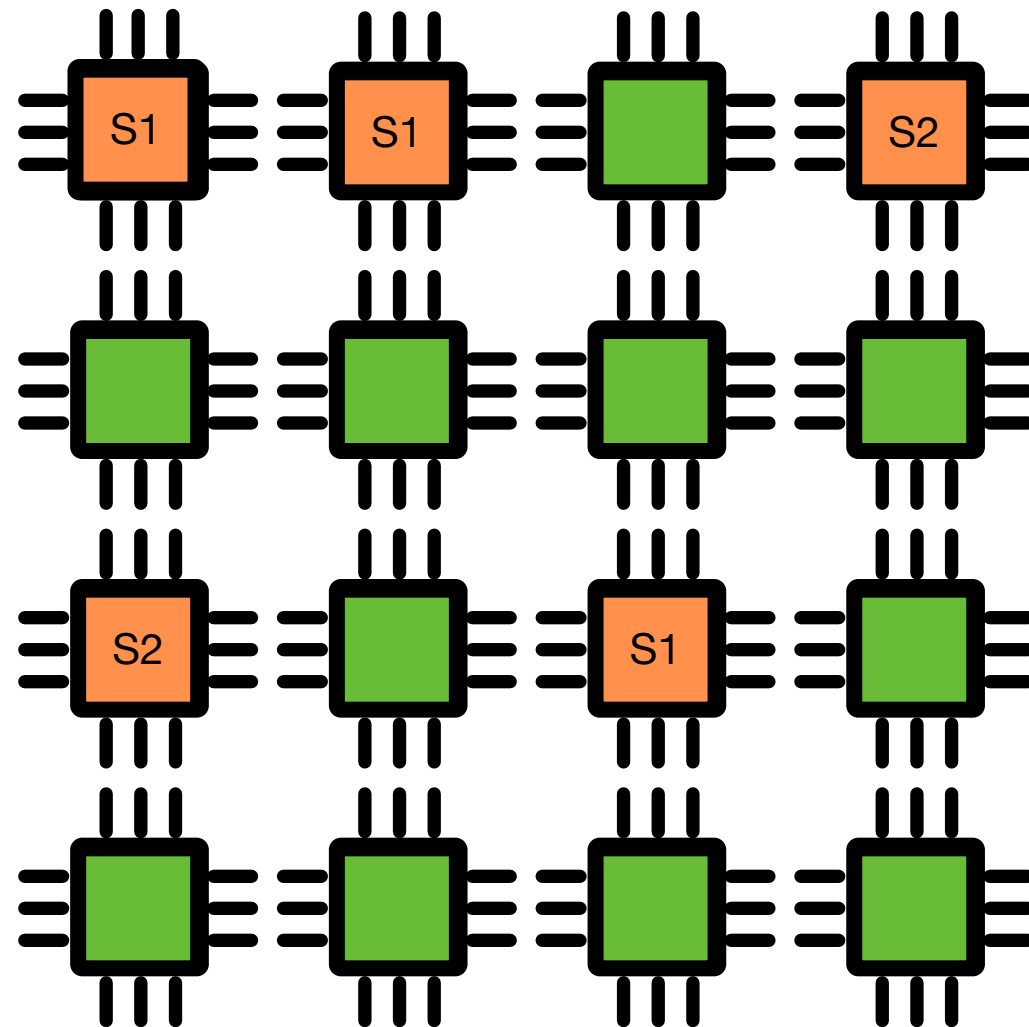
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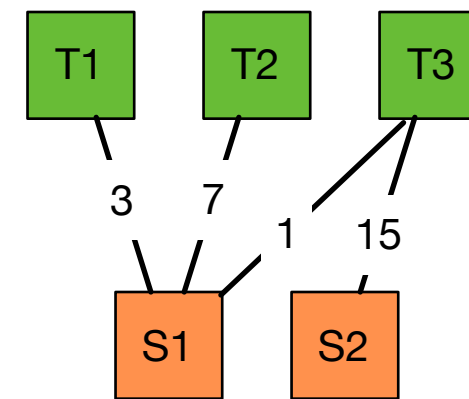


Scope

- Multi-Node, Multi-Application System
- HPC Applications
 - High Concurrency
 - Recurring Tasks
 - No User Interaction
 - Non-Preemptible Execution

Approach

- Monitor System Calls
- Extract Affinities of Tasks to Services
- Cost Model
 - Communication to Services
 - Replication of Services
 - Synchronisation & Consistency
 - Location of Input Data
 - Resource Utilisation
- Hierarchical Scheduler for Tasks
- Co-Schedule System Services



Research Questions

- How does OS service placement affect application performance?
- How do scheduling of application tasks and OS services influence each other?
- What is the optimal placement strategy for OS services to achieve maximum application performance?
- What is the reconfiguration cost for different OS services?

Questions?

